

THE CAPE WEEKLY TRIBUNE AND THE CAPE COUNTY HERALD

Every Friday by THE CAPE GIRARDEAU PUBLISHING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WHITESIDE, Editor.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

CAPE GIRARDEAU AND THE ARMOR PLANT.

The statement of Admiral Fletcher, Chairman of the Armor Plant Commission, to Senator Oliver that the Commission would favor a site in close proximity to an iron ore belt, is encouraging to Cape Girardeau.

Great beds of iron are located in the States of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, but they are too close to the Canadian border to become the location for the armor plant, under the terms of the law creating the institution. This bill specified that the plant could not be located within 200 miles of the Canadian border.

It has been suggested that the Government might send the armor plant to the Atlantic coast in order that it might be near the fields of iron and coal. Pennsylvania is the largest coal producing State in the Union, but it is not a great iron State.

The steel mills of Pittsburgh buy their ore almost exclusively from the iron beds of Ontario. These mills could get the same quality of ore from Tennessee, but the fields of Canada are more accessible to the steel mills of the East than those of Tennessee.

Coke and iron are in great abundance along the Tennessee River, less than 100 miles from Cape Girardeau. By linking this city with the railroad terminals seven miles south of this city, would place Cape Girardeau within easy reach of the prolific coal lands of Illinois and the iron belt of Tennessee. And in addition to the railroad facilities the armor plant would enjoy, if located here, a barge line could bring coal and ore here in sufficient quantities to supply the plant.

The movement to enlist the support of all the Missourians in Congress to help in the campaign to locate the plant in Missouri, is but a united effort in behalf of Cape Girardeau. As Senator Stone wisely said, there is only one Missouri city to be considered, and that is Cape Girardeau. Thus by enlisting the support of all the Missourians for Missouri will ultimately mean that Missouri's congressional delegation will be solidly for Cape Girardeau.

This city was accorded a favor that had been refused every other town that seeks the plant when Mr. Oliver was permitted to appear before the commission and urge the commissioners to select Cape Girardeau.

Cape Girardeau is holding a royal flush with nothing better than two pairs of deuces to beat. The pot is a \$11,000,000 plant, and to throw down now would brand this city a piker.

GOV. GARDNER'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Gardner's inaugural address to the General Assembly yesterday was a business message of a successful business man on purely a matter of business. It was not an occasion to indulge in glittering generalities, or prate about the accomplishments of one party or the failures of another.

The people know Missouri is confronted with a deficit of almost \$2,000,000, caused by too much politics and too little business. Gov. Gardner told the Legislature how a successful business man would overcome this shortage, and he made it plain that it could not be done without the hearty co-operation of both branches of the General Assembly.

He proposes a complete reorganization of the State's business for economy and efficiency. A tax commission is recommended to supervise taxes and extend them to wipe out the present deficit. "Public expenditure should be limited to public necessity and should be measured by the same rules of strict economy as are required of private business," says the Governor, and he proceeds to recommend new sources of revenue which would aggregate approximately \$4,500,000 a year.

Just as he was expected to do, Gov. Gardner places the greatest stress on the State's financial condition. He offers a sound business policy for Missouri, by which the State can keep out of debt and give more money to the institutions which are now desperately in need of it.

His recommendation that the boards governing the penal and eleemosynary institutions be abolished and create one of three members to control and manage all, is a worthy suggestion. These institutions have only been mis-managed under the system in vogue today.

He would use the convicts to improve the country roads, thus eliminating the obnoxious contract labor system, and at the same time render a general service to the whole State.

Gov. Gardner's message is unusual in a number of respects, but the absence of partisan politics makes it particularly interesting and adds to its sincerity.

We believe that any citizen, regardless of his political affiliations, can endorse what Gov. Gardner said in his first message, and if his advice is properly heeded by the Legislature, we believe the miserable conditions of today will be relieved.

MR. MAJOR AND THE BURGLARS.

One of the last official acts of Gov. Major was to pardon 92 convicts, the majority of whom were serving terms in the penitentiary for burglary. This was a fitting climax to an administration that has been noted for buck-and-wing dancing and petty larceny politics.

There are men in the penitentiary who were sent there for acts committed in the heat of passion. These men are not criminals by nature, and if liberated, would not necessarily be considered a menace to society. But the man who goes forth masked and armed with a piece of lead pipe is a dangerous character, and if set free, is not apt to make a good citizen.

In the list of men pardoned yesterday by Gov. Major, there are few who were not convicted of highway robbery, burglary, or crimes akin to those. Few of these convicts served longer than two years, and a great many only six months.

Wholesale pardons are never justified, and no Governor, except possibly Cole Blossie of South Carolina, ever displayed such a reckless misuse of power as Major did yesterday.

His act encourages young men to criminals and makes a burlesque of the courts. The cost of prosecuting the ninety-two men was enormous, and the good that was expected to have been accomplished by these prosecutions, is lost. A young man who commits a crime, is convicted and then set free, is tempted to repeat the offense. But if he is compelled to serve a just sentence, he leaves the prison punished and ready to reform, unless he is a hopeless derelict.

THE PEACE NOTE "LEAK."

The charges made in Congress, that officials who enjoy the confidence of the President, furnished Wall street speculators with advance information on President Wilson's peace movement, demand the fullest investigation.

Such conduct on the part of high officials would have been expected in Russia, but not in the United States. The exposures not only discredit the American peace movement in Europe, but give the negotiations the appearance of a prearranged get-rich-quick scheme, which not only embarrasses, but reflects upon the President.

There will be few, of course, who will believe that President Wilson was a party to the transaction, but the fact that his official family are involved places him in a most peculiar position.

"An official who would use the secret information of his Government to promote his interests is an unscrupulous scoundrel," is the way Senator Stone characterized those who were responsible for Wall street being given advance information as to what President Wilson proposed to do.

Through the tip from the White House, certain speculators in New York were enabled to dispose of millions of dollars worth of stocks while the market was rising and robby them after the peace message had caused a market panic and reduced the price of some stocks one-half.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of C. C. Smith, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1916.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to the undersigned for allowance within six months from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of the publication of this notice, they will be forever barred.

Henry Brakebusch, Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Henry P. Ahrens, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1916.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to the undersigned for allowance within six months from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of the publication of this notice, they will be forever barred.

Henry W. Macke, Executor.

NOTICE!

Now this day comes Tillie Lance, administratrix of the estate of Henry B. Lance, late of Cape Girardeau County, deceased, and presents to the court her petition praying for an order for a sale of certain real estate of which said Henry B. Lance died seized, described as follows:

An undivided one-half interest in and to the east part of lot 18 in range "E" in the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, being 122 1/2 feet front on Broadway and 231 1/2 feet in depth, to pay the debts of said estate; which said petition is accompanied by the accounts, lists and inventories as required by law, showing that said estate is indebted and that said debts are unpaid, and that there is not sufficient assets on hand to pay the same. On examination thereof, it is ordered by the court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and that unless the contrary be shown on or before the first day of the next term of this court, to be held on the 26th day of February, 1917, an order will be made for the sale of the real estate in said petition described or as much thereof as shall be sufficient for the payments of said debt.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in a newspaper, published in said county of Cape Girardeau, for four (4) weeks prior to the next term of this court, the last insertion to be at least 20 days before the first day of said term.

State of Missouri, County of Cape Girardeau, ss:

I, D. A. Nichols, clerk of the Cape Girardeau Court of Common Pleas, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full and true copy of the original publication as same appears of record. This 4th day of January, 1917.

D. A. Nichols, Clerk Cape Girardeau Court of Common Pleas.

CHRIS. M. FREEMAN'S GRANDMOTHER DEAD

Perry County Woman Was Almost Century Old - Was Charity Worker.

Mrs. W. P. Freeman, the grandmother of Chris M. Freeman of the Cape, was buried last Tuesday in the Whitewater Cemetery, near Yount, in Perry County. She was the oldest resident of Perry County, having reached nearly the century mark.

Mrs. Freeman was well known in Perry and Cape counties, because of her charitable and hospitable spirit. Everybody knew her as "Grandma Freeman." She is said to have spent large sums of money for the poor, and offered many a home when in need of help.

She was a descendant of a Tennessee family whose members are all known on account of their old age. She has five sons and one daughter. Her oldest son, J. M. Freeman, lives in the Cape with his son Chris.

Besides him, she leaves four other sons—J. F. Freeman and C. E. Freeman, of Flat River; J. I. Freeman, of Yount, and G. W. Freeman, of St.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

Hettie E. Miller, plaintiff, vs. James Miller, defendant. In the Common Pleas Court, County of Cape Girardeau, State of Missouri, February term, 1917. Action for divorce.

Now, on this 8th day of January, 1917, in vacation of court, comes the plaintiff herein by her attorney, Wilson C. Bain, before the undersigned clerk of the said court and files her petition and affidavit for divorce, alleging among other things that the defendant is not a resident of this State and the ordinary process of law cannot be had upon him. Whereupon it is ordered by the undersigned clerk of said court, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendant that the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against him in this court, the object and general nature of which is to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and the defendant, and that unless the said defendant be and appear before this court on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be begun and held at the Courthouse in the city of Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, on the fourth Monday in February, next, 1917, then and there before the Judge of said court, answer or plead to plaintiff's petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confession and judgment rendered accordingly as prayed in the petition.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in The Tribune, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks, the last insertion to be at least 20 days before the said February term, 1917, of said court.

D. A. Nichols, Clerk. By Zeba Chiles, D. C.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court. Done at office in Cape Girardeau, Mo., this 8th day of January, 1917.

D. A. Nichols, Common Pleas Court Clerk. Zeba Chiles, D. C.

WESTERN UNION MEN ARE GIVEN BONUSES

Local Employees get percentage of years wages for present.

Following the announcement that liberal bonuses had been given to the employees of the shoe factory, it was learned yesterday that the operators of the local office of the Western Union also received a bonus for the good service rendered during the year.

Every employe of the Western Union, who had been in the employ of the concern since the first day of the year 1916, was given a per cent of his year's salary shortly before Christmas.

It was said that every employe who was receiving a salary of \$1200 or less per annum, was given seven per cent of his year's pay, while others who were getting more than that amount, were given only six per cent of their year's salary. All employes with a salary over \$2000 per year were not considered in this profit-sharing payment.

The local office had only three operators and Fred Wood, the manager, who participated in the dividend. It is said that the four shared the sum of \$210 as their bonus. Each one received seven per cent of his year's wages.

A flat sum of \$25 was given all messenger boys, who had been employed more than a year by the telegraph company. Of the local messengers none received a bonus because none of the boys had been employed the required length of time.

SOUTH'S LIVESTOCK MEN IN CONVENTION

Athens, Ga., Jan. 10.—With livestock men in attendance from several Southern States, the Georgia Dairy and Livestock Association convened here today and will continue in session for three days.

Tate Butler, of Memphis, Tenn., will deliver the principal address before the association. He has been making a study of the possibilities of a packing house located somewhere in the South, and his address will deal with this subject.

Farmers in the boll weevil section of Georgia are greatly interested in the livestock industry. "Swat the tick and the cattle will swat the boll weevil," is the line of argument being advanced by livestock men.

Louis. The only daughter is Mrs. A. Richey, of Fredericktown.

SENATE VOTES TO MAKE CAPITAL DRY

Measure Permits Importation of Liquor For Personal Consumption.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Senate this afternoon passed the Shepard bill to make the national capital dry, but left a tilt in the bill so that Washington would not become as parched as the Sahara desert.

The measure permits the importation of liquor for personal consumption. This will give the residents of the capital as well as the members of Congress plenty to drink, but it will put an end to the saloon.

Senator Smeot two weeks ago attempted to amend the bill so that it would prohibit the importation of liquor even for personal use, but Senator Sheppard voted against making the city that dry.

Senator Reed of Missouri made a strong speech against the passage of the bill today, but it was adopted by the Senate by a vote of 55 to 32. An amendment to the bill, submitting the proposal to a vote of the people in the District of Columbia, lost by a tie vote of 43 to 43. The measure will now go to the House, where it seems sure of passage.

The vote on passage follows:

Ayes, Democrats—Ashurst, Beckham, Bryan, Chamberlain, Chilton, Johnston of South Dakota, Kern, Kirby, Lea, Matrin, Myers, Overman, Pittman, Ransdell, Robinson, Shafer, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Vandenberg, Walsh and Williams—28.

Republicans—Borah, Brady, Clapp, Clark, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Fall, Fernald, Gallinger, Greenawald, Jones, Kenyon, McCumber, Nelson, Norris, Oliver, Page, Poindeexter, Sherman, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Steiwer, Suteland, Townsend, Watson, Weeks—27. Total ayes, 55.

Nays, Democrats—Bankhead, Brandard, Culberson, Hawick, Hitchcock, Hughes, Husting, James, Johnson of Maine, Lee, Lewis, Martine, Newlands, O'Connor, Phelan, Pomerene, Reed, Saulsbury, Smith of Arizona, Stone, Tillman, Underwood—22.

Republicans—Brandegee, Colt, Du Pont, Harding, Lippitt, Lodge, McLean, Penrose, Wadsworth, Weeks—10. Total nays, 32.

Senator Smith of Georgia, Democrat, at the outset opposed the referendum, and so did Senator Gallinger, Republican leader.

"From my knowledge of the District of Columbia," said Senator Gallinger, "I take it such an election would be a failure. The friends of temperance."

MAYOR KAGE NAMES FAIR COMMITTEES

R. G. Whitlaw is Selected to Attend Piggott, Ark., Meeting.

At the meeting of the directors of Cape County Fair Association, last night, it was decided to send R. G. Whitlaw to Piggott, Ark., to represent Cape Girardeau at the meeting of the circuit of county fair associations to be held there in the spring.

Mayor Kage, president of the association, announced the members of the various committees for the ensuing year. They are:

Premium Committee—W. F. Bergmann, Joel T. Nunn, Blucher Sperling and Mesdames John McCammon, John T. Sackman and John L. Miller.

Finance Committee—E. J. Deal, A. M. Tinsley and R. G. Whitlaw.

Advertising Committee—Joel T. Nunn, E. J. Deal and Blucher Sperling.

Entertainment Committee—A. M. Tinsley, George L. Meyer and Clay Lutz.

Membership Committee—George L. Meyer, Clay Lutz, R. G. Whitlaw and Blucher Sperling.

Mrs. E. M. Gramling was elected superintendent of the hall for women, and T. J. Clark for the men. J. H. Price was selected chief of the police force of the fair.

The meeting was well attended by the directors of the Fair Association. A campaign will be made to increase the membership of the association and to make the county affair a more interesting event than in any year before. In the absence of Albert Lilly, the secretary's chair was taken by A. M. Tinsley.

OLIVER RETURNS BELIEVES CAPE WILL LAND PLANT

Stone and Clark Lead Movement To Bring Armor Institution To This City-- Admiral Fletcher Makes Suggestions.

ALL MISSOURIANS TO BACK STATE CITY BEST LOCATED

Commission Will Visit Missouri And Decide Which of Three Cities Would Make Best Location.

Senator R. B. Oliver returned from Washington this morning confident that Cape Girardeau will be made the home of the \$11,000,000 armor plate plant, which is soon to be established by the Government.

While in the national capital, Mr. Oliver appeared before the commission, which will select the site for the plant, and delivered an argument on behalf of Cape Girardeau. He was the first representative of any city given a hearing by the commission, which had previously announced that no oral arguments would be accepted.

Senator William J. Stone presented Mr. Oliver to the commissioners, and Admiral Fletcher, chairman of the commission, gave the Cape Girardeau the assurance that this city would be granted a fair hearing.

Mr. Oliver was accompanied to the office of Admiral Fletcher by the entire Missouri delegation in Congress, and while in conference with the commission, the Missourians decided to eliminate the possibility of discord among the Missouri representatives in Congress by uniting in working for Missouri.

The commission is going to Missouri to look over the various cities that are asking for the plant. When the commission decides which of the towns is most suited for the plant, the others will be stricken from the list and the two United States Senators and the sixteen Congressmen will throw their influence to that one city.

This suggestion, which was made by Senator Stone, was approved by Admiral Fletcher. The senior Missouri Senator has declared himself in favor of Cape Girardeau as has Speaker Clark, but they feel that the city's interests can best be handled by not antagonizing any member of Congress from this State.

Senator Oliver was highly elevated over the results of his mission. He was very favorably impressed by the fact that the commission held a conference with the representatives of Missouri and himself after he had been introduced to the members of the commission by United States Senator W. J. Stone. He was accompanied by Speaker Champ Clark, Senator Reed, Congressman Russell, Lloyd, Hensley, Shuckel, and the other Missourians in Congress.

During the conference with the commission, Admiral Fletcher, chairman of the board, told Senator Oliver that the plant would be located near a city in the midst of an ore mining district. This place would also have to be easily accessible to coal fields.

"I am confident that Cape Girardeau has a fine chance to land this plant," Senator Oliver said. "It has the best chance of any city in Missouri. The fact that I was admitted to the board despite the announcement that no one would be granted an oral hearing, is a good omen for the Cape. Congressman Lloyd attempted to have Speaker Clark support Hannibal in the race for the plant, but he did not succeed, and the fact that the Speaker accompanied me to the board is to be regarded as another step toward victory for Cape Girardeau."

The plant would not likely be located in the East, the Senator said, because of the lack of the raw material that will be used by the plant. The States that have the largest output of ore are Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, according to the president of the Chicago & Alton Railroad in his address to the Business Men's League of St. Louis, a week ago, and a connection with these States is very readily had.

In his address, the president of the Chicago & Alton Railroad pointed out that St. Louis could get ore at two dollars less per ton than any city in the East, and if St. Louis can boast of this advantage then Cape Girardeau can acquire the same rates, Senator Oliver said.

When asked this morning about the result of his mission, Mr. Oliver replied that he had a very successful trip. "I accomplished what I thought was unaccomplishable. I succeeded in getting an interview with the commission and received a very warm and hearty reception."

Mr. Oliver then began to detail his work done in behalf of the Cape. It was decided at the meeting with the commissioners to have the commissioners decide which of the Missouri cities would be best suited for the plant and then the Missourians in Congress would work for that city. The main thing to do, he said, is to get the commission to visit Missouri and look over this State to see whether it can offer sufficient advantages to be considered in this proposition.

The commission met Monday night to go over the briefs that were filed by the various cities. All cities that do not come up to the expectations will be eliminated from the race, Admiral Fletcher told the Cape delegate.

In the brief filed with the board by Senator Oliver it is shown how favorably the Cape is located for the shipment of ore and other material to be used by the plant. It is very accessible to the States in the South that produce great quantities of ore and has the best connections with the States of the South in which coal is mined. It is also pointed out that the Mississippi is navigable, and this would aid in shipping ore and coal to the Cape.

There are but three Missouri cities asking for the armor plant. They are Cape Girardeau, Hannibal and Louisiana. Senator Stone does not consider either Hannibal or Louisiana eligible for the project. Inasmuch as both of these towns are near Speaker Clark's home and as he is supporting Cape Girardeau, it is believed that he holds Senator Stone's views.

MILK IN WINTER Why do your cows give less milk in winter than they do in summer? Just because nature does not supply them with grasses and green food. But we have come to the assistance of Dame Nature with B. A. Thomas' Stock Remedy which contains the very ingredients that the green feed supplies in season, only of course, in a more highly concentrated form. We guarantee that this remedy will make your cows give more milk, and better milk, with the same feed.

F. F. BRAUN & BROS.